

MACH-ZEHNDER INTERFEROMETER OPTICAL SWITCH AND MACH-ZEHNDER INTERFEROMETER TEMPERATURE SENSOR

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a Mach-Zehnder interferometer (MZI) optical switch which is used in optical communication.

In addition, the present invention also relates to a
10 Mach-Zehnder interferometer (MZI) temperature sensor which is suitable for use in remote temperature monitoring.

2. Description of the Related Art

An MZI optical switch shown in Fig. 17 is disclosed in, for example, Japanese Unexamined Patent Application
15 Publication No. 2000-29079.

This MZI optical switch includes two silica optical waveguides 84 and 84 which is formed in a clad layer laminated on a silicon substrate. The two silica optical waveguides 84 and 84 are in the vicinity of each other at two
20 locations so that two 3-dB directional couplers 93 and 93 are provided, and include their respective optical waveguide arms 84a and 84b which each connects the two directional couplers 93 and 93. In addition, the MZI optical switch also includes a Cr thin-film heater 85 provided on the surface of the clad
25 layer. The thin-film heater 85 causes a thermo-optic effect in the optical waveguide arm 84a, and thereby shifts the phase of transmitted light. Au-wires 85a and 85b are connected to the thin-film heater (electrode) 85 at both ends

thereof.

In the MZI optical switch shown in Fig. 17, when no voltage is applied to the thin-film heater 85, the optical path lengths of the two optical waveguide arms 84a and 84b are the same. Accordingly, light which enters one of the optical waveguides 84 and 84 at one end (through a first input port 92a) is output from the other optical waveguide 84 at the other end (through a second output port 92d).

When the thin-film heater 85 is heated by applying a voltage, the temperature of the optical waveguide arm 84a of one of the optical waveguides 84 and 84 increases and the optical path lengths of the two optical waveguide arms 84a and 84b become different from each other. Therefore, light which enters one of the optical waveguides 84 and 84 through the first input port 92a is output from the same optical waveguide 84 at the other end thereof (through a first output port 92c). Accordingly, the output port through which the light is output is switched from the second output port 92d, which is used in the switch-off state (when no voltage is applied to the electrode), to the first output port 92c, and optical switching is achieved.

In the MZI optical switch shown in Fig. 17, a phase shift occurs only in the optical waveguide arm 84a since only the optical waveguide arm 84a is heated. Therefore, the temperature at which the phase is shifted by the amount required to achieve switching is high and the power consumption is large. In addition, it takes a long time to increase the temperature, and therefore the switching time is

long. When, for example, the length of the thin-film heater 85 is 1 cm and the wavelength of incident light is 1.55 μm , the temperature of the optical waveguide arm 84a must be increased by 7.5°C to shift the phase of transmitted light by π and switch the output port.

In order to solve this problem, an MZI optical switch shown in Fig. 18 is also disclosed in the Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. 2000-29079. Also in the MZI optical switch shown in Fig. 18, a Cr thin-film heater (electrode) 95 is provided on the surface of a clad layer and Au-wires 95a and 95b are connected to the thin-film heater 95 at both ends thereof. The thin-film heater 95 causes the thermo-optic effect in both of two optical waveguide arms 84a and 84b to shift the phase of transmitted light. In addition, grooves 86 which sever the optical waveguide arms 84a and 84b are formed along the optical waveguide arms 84a and 84b, and the grooves 86 are filled with a silicone resin, which is an organic material whose thermo-optic coefficient is larger than that of the optical waveguide arms 84a and 84b in which the thermo-optic effect occurs.

In the MZI optical switch shown in Fig. 18, when no voltage is applied to the thin-film heater 95, the total optical path lengths of the two optical waveguide arms 84a and 84b are designed to be the same. Accordingly, light which is input to a first input port 92a is output from a second output port 92d.

When the thin-film heater 95 is heated by applying a voltage, the temperature in the hatched region 98 in Fig. 18

increases. At this time, since the optical waveguide arms 84a and 84b are symmetric to each other in the regions free from the grooves 86, the optical path lengths of the optical waveguide arms 84a and 84b are maintained the same in these
5 regions. However, the optical path lengths of the two optical waveguide arms 84a and 84b become different from each other in the region 98 where the temperature is increased by the thin-film heater 95 since the grooves 86 are formed only in the optical waveguide arm 84a and the thermo-optic
10 coefficient of the silicone resin filling the grooves 86 is larger than that of silica glass. Accordingly, the phase of the transmitted light can be shifted by π and the output port from which the light input to the first input port 92a is output can be switched to a first output port 92c at a
15 temperature lower than that in the MZI optical switch shown in Fig. 17.

Although the power consumption of the MZI optical switch shown in Fig. 18 is lower than that of the MZI optical switch shown in Fig. 17, the MZI optical switch shown in Fig. 18 has
20 a problem in that its structure and manufacturing processes are complex since the grooves 86 filled with an organic material must be formed. In addition, optical communication systems have recently become increasingly popular, and there is a demand for MZI optical switches with lower power
25 consumption and shorter switching time than those of the MZI optical switch shown in Fig. 18.

Next, an MZI temperature sensor shown in Fig. 19 is disclosed in, for example, Japanese Unexamined Patent

Application Publication No. 7-181087.

This MZI temperature sensor includes a silica optical waveguide 84 which is formed in a clad layer laminated on a silicon substrate and which is divided into a plurality of optical waveguide lines. In addition, a plurality of Mach-Zehnder optical waveguide units 90 are provided in the MZI temperature sensor, each Mach-Zehnder optical waveguide unit having two of the optical waveguide lines which are in the vicinity of each other.

Each Mach-Zehnder optical waveguide unit 90 has two optical waveguide arms 84a and 84b, and the physical path length of the optical waveguide arm 84b is longer than the physical path length L of the optical waveguide arm 84a by ΔL .

In this MZI temperature sensor, light 101 which enters the optical waveguide 84 at one end thereof (through a first input port 92a) is output from the other end of the optical waveguide 84 (through a second output port 92d). However, since the physical path lengths of the two optical waveguide arms 84a and 84b are different from each other as described above, the intensity of light output from the second output port 92d varies along with the temperature. More specifically, since the physical path lengths of the two optical waveguide arms 84a and 84b are different from each other (the signs of the refractive index temperature coefficients are the same), the phase difference between the light waves to be combined varies along with the ambient temperature. Accordingly, the intensity of output light 103 varies along with the temperature. The intensity of the

output light varies periodically with respect to the temperature, and since the temperature and the light intensity are in one-to-one correspondence in each period, the temperature can be determined on the basis of the light
5 intensity.

In this MZI temperature sensor, the difference ΔL between the physical path lengths of the two optical waveguide arms 84a and 84b, which are composed of the same material, is small relative to the physical path length L of
10 the optical waveguide arm 84a. Therefore, the phase shift required to detect the temperature change cannot be obtained unless the temperature increases by a relatively large amount, and the temperature sensitivity is relatively low. The reason why the difference ΔL between the physical path
15 lengths of the two optical waveguide arms 84a and 84b, which are composed of the same material, is small is because the size of the sensor increases along with the difference ΔL between the physical path lengths of the two optical waveguide arms 84a and 84b. Although the difference ΔL can
20 be increased and the size of the sensor can be reduced at the same time by increasing the bending angle (reducing the radius of curvature) of the optical waveguide arm 84b, a problem of optical loss occurs in such a case.

25 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In view of the above-described situation, an object of the present invention is to provide an MZI optical switch with a simple structure, low power consumption, and short

switching time.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a high-sensitivity MZI temperature sensor in which the phase shift required to detect the temperature change can be
5 obtained even when the temperature change is small.

In addition, another object of the present invention is to provide a small, high-sensitivity MZI temperature sensor in which the phase shift required to detect the temperature change can be obtained even when the temperature change is
10 small.

An Mach-Zehnder interferometer (MZI) optical switch according to the present invention includes two optical waveguides having refractive index temperature coefficients with opposite signs, the two optical waveguides being in the
15 vicinity of each other at two locations such that two directional couplers are provided at the two locations and including respective optical waveguide arms between the two directional couplers. In addition, the MZI optical switch also includes a heater which heats at least one of the two
20 optical waveguide arms.

In the MZI optical switch according to the present invention, the refractive index temperature coefficients of the two optical waveguides have opposite signs. Therefore, the difference between the optical path lengths of the two
25 optical waveguide arms and the phase shift of the transmitted light obtained when the optical waveguide arms are heated are larger than those obtained in the known MZI optical switch, which includes two optical waveguides composed of the same

material (in other words, two optical waveguides whose refractive index temperature coefficients are the same), if the same temperature change is caused.

In addition, in the MZI optical switch according to the present invention, the phase of the transmitted light can be shifted by the amount required to achieve switching at a lower temperature compared to the known MZI optical switch in which the two optical waveguides are composed of the same material. Thus, the power consumption and the time required to increase the temperature are reduced, and the switching time is reduced accordingly. In addition, in the MZI optical switch according to the present invention, the two optical waveguides are simply composed of materials whose refractive index temperature coefficients have opposite signs. Accordingly, compared to the known MZI optical switch in which the grooves filed with an organic material are formed along the optical waveguide arms, the structure and the manufacturing processes are simpler.

In the MZI optical switch according to the present invention, the heater may heat both of the two optical waveguide arms. In such a case, compared to the case in which only one of the optical waveguide arms is heated, the difference between the optical path lengths of the two optical waveguide arms increases, and the phase shift of the transmitted light increases accordingly. Therefore, compared to the case in which only one of the optical waveguide arms is heated, the phase of the transmitted light can be shifted by the amount required to achieve switching at a lower

temperature. As a result, the required temperature increase can be achieved in a shorter time and the switching time is reduced.

In addition, since both of the two optical waveguide
5 arms are heated in this MZI optical switch, it is not
necessary to provide a thermal insulator between the two
optical waveguide arms, and the structure and the
manufacturing processes are simple. In addition, the two
optical waveguide arms can be arranged near each other, and
10 therefore the bending angle can be reduced. Accordingly, the
optical loss and the size of the MZI optical switch can be
reduced.

In the MZI optical switch according to the present
invention, one of the two optical waveguides may be composed
15 of a first material selected from the group consisting of
 TiO_2 , PbMoO_4 , and Ta_2O_5 , the first material having a negative
refractive index temperature coefficient, and the other
optical waveguide may be composed of a second material
selected from the group consisting of LiNbO_3 , lead lanthanum
20 zirconate titanate (PLZT), and SiO_xN_y , the second material
having a positive refractive index temperature coefficient.
In particular, when one of the optical waveguides is composed
of TiO_2 and the other optical waveguide is composed of PLZT,
the difference between the refractive index temperature
25 coefficients is considerably large. Therefore, the
difference between the optical path lengths of the two
optical waveguide arms and the phase shift of the transmitted
light greatly increase when the optical waveguide arms are

heated.

In the MZI optical switch according to the present invention, $\delta/\kappa \leq 0.2$ (δ is one-half of the difference between the transmission coefficients of the two optical waveguides and κ is the coupling coefficient) is preferably satisfied in view of increasing the extinction ratio. More preferably, $\delta/\kappa \leq 0.1$ is satisfied, and an extinction ratio of 30 dB or more can be obtained in such a case. The relationship defined by $\delta/\kappa \leq 0.2$ can be satisfied by reducing δ or increasing κ . δ can be reduced by changing the cross sectional shapes of the optical waveguides, and κ can be increased by reducing the distance between the optical waveguides in the directional couplers.

In the MZI optical switch according to the present invention, preferably, the physical lengths of the two optical waveguides are different from each other and are set such that the effective optical path lengths of the two optical waveguides for light with a predetermined wavelength are the same in the region between the directional couplers. In such a case, switching offset can be prevented.

More specifically, when the refractive index temperature coefficients of the two optical waveguides have opposite signs, there may be a case in which the transmission coefficients of the two optical waveguides are different from each other by a large amount. In such a case, if the effective optical wavelengths of the optical waveguide arms are different from each other, the signal light (incident light) cannot travel through the optical waveguide arms in a

similar manner and switching offset occurs. Therefore, the physical length of one of the two optical waveguide arms is set longer than that of the other optical waveguide arm in accordance with the difference between the transmission
5 coefficients of the two optical waveguides such that the effective optical path lengths of the two optical waveguides for the incident light with the predetermined wavelength are the same in the region between the directional couplers. Accordingly, the switching offset can be prevented.

10 A Mach-Zehnder interferometer (MZI) temperature sensor according to the present invention includes two optical waveguides having refractive index temperature coefficients with opposite signs, the two optical waveguides being in the vicinity of each other at two locations such that two
15 directional couplers are provided at the two locations and including respective optical waveguide arms between the two directional couplers.

In the MZI temperature sensor according to the present invention, the refractive index temperature coefficients of
20 the two optical waveguides have opposite signs. Therefore, the difference between the effective optical path lengths of the two optical waveguide arms and the phase shift of the transmitted light obtained when a temperature change occurs are larger than those obtained in the known MZI temperature
25 sensor, which includes two optical waveguides composed of the same material (in other words, two optical waveguides whose refractive index temperature coefficients are the same), if the physical conditions (particularly the difference between

the physical lengths of the two optical wavelengths) are the same.

In addition, in the MZI temperature sensor according to the present invention, the phase of the transmitted light can
5 be shifter by the amount required to detect the temperature change even when the temperature change is small.

Accordingly, the temperature sensitivity is higher than that of the known MZI temperature sensor in which the two optical waveguides are composed of the same material.

10 In addition, in the MZI temperature sensor according to the present invention, the two optical waveguides are simply composed of materials whose refractive index temperature coefficients have opposite signs. Therefore, the structure and the manufacturing processes are simple. Accordingly, the
15 MZI temperature sensor according to the present invention is suitable for mass production.

In addition, the MZI temperature sensor according to the present invention is suitable for remote temperature monitoring.

20 In the MZI temperature sensor according to the present invention, the refractive index temperature coefficients of the two optical waveguides have opposite signs. Therefore, the wavelength arms may have the same physical lengths. Accordingly, the difference between the effective optical
25 path lengths of the two optical waveguide arms is larger than that in the known MZI temperature sensor in which the two optical waveguides are composed of the same material.

In the MZI temperature sensor according to the present

invention, the two optical waveguide arms may have the same physical length as described above. Therefore, compared to the case in which the two optical waveguide arms have different physical lengths, the two optical waveguide arms
5 may be arranged nearer and the bending angle can be reduced (the radius of curvature can be increased). Accordingly, the optical loss can be reduced and the offset can be prevented. In addition, the size of the MZI temperature sensor can be reduced. Since the size of the MZI temperature sensor
10 according to the present invention can be reduced, it is suitable for remote temperature monitoring.

In the MZI temperature sensor according to the present invention, $\delta/\kappa \leq 0.2$ (δ is one-half of the difference in transmission coefficients of the two optical waveguides and κ
15 is the coupling coefficient) is preferably satisfied in view of increasing the extinction ratio and the temperature resolution. More preferably, $\delta/\kappa \leq 0.1$ is satisfied, and an extinction ratio of 30 dB or more can be obtained in such a case. The relationship defined by $\delta/\kappa \leq 0.2$ can be satisfied
20 by reducing δ or increasing κ . δ can be reduced by changing the cross sectional shapes of the optical waveguides, and κ can be increased by reducing the distance between the optical waveguides in the directional couplers.

In the MZI temperature sensor according to the present
25 invention, one of the two optical waveguides may be composed of a first material selected from the group consisting of TiO_2 , PbMoO_4 , and Ta_2O_5 , the first material having a negative refractive index temperature coefficient, and the other

optical waveguide may be composed of a second material selected from the group consisting of LiNbO_3 , lead lanthanum zirconate titanate (PLZT), and SiO_xN_y , the second material having a positive refractive index temperature coefficient.

5 In particular, when one of the optical waveguides is composed of TiO_2 and the other optical waveguide is composed of PLZT, the difference between the refractive index temperature coefficients is considerably large. Therefore, the difference between the optical path lengths of the two
10 optical waveguide arms and the phase shift of the transmitted light greatly increase when a temperature change occurs.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a schematic plan view showing the construction
15 of an MZI optical switch according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a sectional view of Fig. 1 cut along line II-II;

Fig. 3 is a sectional view of Fig. 1 cut along line III-
20 III;

Fig. 4 is a schematic plan view showing the construction of an MZI optical switch according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 5 is a graph showing the relationship between the
25 phase shift and the relative output light intensity in an MZI optical switch in which $\delta/\kappa = 0.01$;

Fig. 6 is a graph showing the relationship between the phase shift and the relative output light intensity in an MZI

optical switch in which $\delta/\kappa = 0.1$;

Fig. 7 is a graph showing the relationship between the phase shift and the relative output light intensity in an MZI optical switch in which $\delta/\kappa = 0.2$;

5 Fig. 8 is a graph showing the relationship between the phase shift and the relative output light intensity in an MZI optical switch in which $\delta/\kappa = 0.5$;

Fig. 9 is a schematic plan view showing the construction of an MZI temperature sensor according to a third embodiment
10 of the present invention;

Fig. 10 is a sectional view of Fig. 9 cut along line X-X;

Fig. 11 is a sectional view of Fig. 9 cut along line XI-XI;

15 Fig. 12 is a schematic plan view showing the construction of an MZI temperature sensor according to a fourth embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 13 is a graph showing the relationship between the phase shift and the relative output light intensity in an MZI
20 temperature sensor in which $\delta/\kappa = 0.01$;

Fig. 14 is a graph showing the relationship between the phase shift and the relative output light intensity in an MZI temperature sensor in which $\delta/\kappa = 0.1$;

Fig. 15 is a graph showing the relationship between the
25 phase shift and the relative output light intensity in an MZI temperature sensor in which $\delta/\kappa = 0.2$;

Fig. 16 is a graph showing the relationship between the phase shift and the relative output light intensity in an MZI

temperature sensor in which $\delta/\kappa = 0.5$;

Fig. 17 is a schematic plan view showing a known MZI optical switch;

Fig. 18 is a schematic plan view showing another known
5 MZI optical switch; and

Fig. 19 is a schematic plan view showing a known MZI temperature sensor.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

10 Embodiments of the present invention will be described in detail below with reference to the accompanying drawings.
(First Embodiment)

Fig. 1 is a schematic plan view showing the construction of an MZI optical switch according to a first embodiment of
15 the present invention. In addition, Fig. 2 is a sectional view of Fig. 1 cut along line II-II, and Fig. 3 is a sectional view of Fig. 1 cut along line III-III.

As shown in Figs. 1 to 3, an MZI optical switch according to the present embodiment includes a lower clad
20 layer 3a laminated on a substrate 2 composed of silicon or the like; two optical waveguides A and B formed on the surface of the lower clad layer 3a; an upper clad layer 3b laminated so as to cover the two optical waveguides A and B and the lower clad layer 3a; and a thin-film heater 15
25 composed of Cr or the like which is provided on the surface of the upper clad layer 3b.

The lower and upper clad layers 3a and 3b are composed of, for example, SiO_2 , and the refractive index of the

material of the lower and upper clad layers 3a and 3b is lower than that of the material of the optical waveguides A and B. In addition, the absolute value of the refractive index temperature coefficient of the material of the lower and upper clad layers 3a and 3b is also lower than that of the material of the optical waveguides A and B.

The two optical waveguides A and B on the surface of the lower clad layer 3a are in the vicinity of each other at two locations so that two 3-dB directional couplers 13a and 13b are provided, and include their respective optical waveguide arms a and b which each is placed between the two 3-dB directional couplers 13a and 13b. The refractive index temperature coefficients of the two optical waveguides A and B have opposite signs.

In the present embodiment, the optical waveguide A is composed of a material which satisfies Expression (1) shown below, that is, a material having a negative refractive index temperature coefficient. For example, the optical waveguide A is composed of one of TiO_2 , PbMoO_4 , and Ta_2O_5 . In addition, the optical waveguide B is composed of a material which satisfies Expression (2) shown below, that is, a material having a positive refractive index temperature coefficient. For example, the optical waveguide B is composed of one of LiNbO_3 , PLZT, and SiO_xN_y .

For the above-described reasons, preferably, the optical waveguide A is composed of TiO_2 and the optical waveguide B is composed of PLZT.

$$(\partial N / \partial T)_A < 0 \quad \dots (1)$$

$$(\partial N / \partial T)_B > 0 \quad \dots (2)$$

where N is the refractive index of the optical waveguides A and B and T is the temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$).

In the above-mentioned materials of which the optical waveguides A and B may be composed, the refractive index temperature coefficient of TiO_2 is $-7 \times 10^{-5} \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$, that of PbMoO_4 is $-4 \times 10^{-5} \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$, that of Ta_2O_5 is $-1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$, that of LiNbO_3 is $4.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$, that of PLZT is $10 \times 10^{-5} \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$, and that of SiO_xN_y is $1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$.

The two optical waveguides A and B have the same physical length, and the two optical waveguide arms a and b also have the same physical length L.

The thin-film heater 15 heats at least one of the optical waveguide arms a and b to cause a thermo-optic effect, and thereby shifts the phase of transmitted light. In the present embodiment, the thin-film heater 15 is provided above the optical waveguide arms a and b with the upper clad layer 3b interposed therebetween, and therefore both of the optical waveguide arms a and b are heated. The thin-film heater (also referred to as an electrode) 15 is connected to metal wires 15a and 15b.

In the MZI optical switch according to the present embodiment, $\delta/\kappa \leq 0.2$ (δ is $(\beta_B - \beta_A)/2$ and κ is the coupling coefficient, β_A and β_B being the transmission coefficients of the optical waveguides A and B, respectively) is preferably satisfied in view of increasing the extinction ratio. More preferably, $\delta/\kappa \leq 0.1$ is satisfied, and an extinction ratio of 30 dB or more can be obtained in such a case.

The relationship defined by $\delta/\kappa \leq 0.2$ can be satisfied by reducing δ or increasing κ . δ can be reduced by changing the cross sectional shapes of the optical waveguides A and B, and κ can be increased by reducing the distance between the optical waveguides A and B in the directional couplers 13a and 13b.

Light with a wavelength of, for example, $1.3\ \mu\text{m}$ or $1.55\ \mu\text{m}$, is caused to enter the optical waveguides of the above-described MZI optical switch.

Next, the operation of the MZI optical switch according to the present embodiment will be described below with reference to Fig. 1.

In Fig. 1, reference symbols A_0 to A_3 and B_0 to B_3 denote positions in the MZI optical switch. More specifically, A_0 denotes a position of a first input port 22a provided on one end of the optical waveguide A (position at which light enters the optical waveguide A), A_1 denotes a position on the optical waveguide A immediately behind the 3-dB directional coupler 13a which is near the first input port 22a, A_2 denotes a position on the optical waveguide A immediately in front of the 3-dB directional coupler 13b which is near the other end of the optical waveguide A, and A_3 denotes a position of a first output port 22c provided on the other end of the optical waveguide A.

In addition, B_0 denotes a position of a second input port 22b provided on one end of the optical waveguide B (position at which light enters the optical waveguide B), B_1 denotes a position on the optical waveguide B immediately

behind the 3-dB directional coupler 13a which is near the second input port 22b, B_2 denotes a position on the optical waveguide B immediately in front of the 3-dB directional coupler 13b which is near the other end of the optical waveguide B, and B_3 denotes a position of a second output port 22d provided on the other end of the optical waveguide B.

When no voltage is applied to the thin-film heater 15, neither of the two optical waveguide arms a and b is heated. In this state, when, for example, light R with a wavelength of $1.55 \mu\text{m}$ is input to the first input port 22a, it is output from the second output port 22d. The powers P_{A0} to P_{A3} and P_{B0} to P_{B3} and the wave complex amplitudes W_{A0} to W_{A3} and W_{B0} to W_{B3} of the light R at positions A_0 to A_3 and B_0 to B_3 , respectively, are shown below. The normal transmission phase shift is not included in the calculations. In this case, the coupling ratios of the 3-dB directional couplers 13a and 13b are both 0.5.

Wave Complex Amplitude at Position A_0 :

$$W_{A0} = 1.0 \times e^{1 \cdot 0} = 1$$

Incident Light Power at Position A_0 :

$$P_{A0} = |W_{A0}|^2 = 1$$

Wave Complex Amplitude at Position B_0 :

$$W_{B0} = 0, \text{ which means no light enters.}$$

Incident Light Power at Position B_0 :

$$P_{B0} = |W_{B0}|^2 = 0$$

Wave Complex Amplitude at Position A_1 :

$$W_{A1} = (1/\sqrt{2})W_{A0} = (1/\sqrt{2})$$

Transmitted Light Power at Position A_1 :

$$P_{A1} = |W_{A1}|^2 = 1/2 \text{ (when 3-dB couplers are used)}$$

Wave Complex Amplitude at Position B₁:

$$W_{B1} = (1/\sqrt{2})W_{A0} \times e^{i \cdot (-\pi/2)} = (1/\sqrt{2}) \times e^{i \cdot (-\pi/2)}$$

Transmitted Light Power at Position B₁:

$$5 \quad P_{B1} = |W_{B1}|^2 = 1/2$$

Wave Complex Amplitude at Position A₂:

$$W_{A2} = W_{A1} \times e^{i \cdot 0} = (1/\sqrt{2})$$

Transmitted Light Power at Position A₂:

$$P_{A2} = |W_{A2}|^2 = 1/2$$

10 Wave Complex Amplitude at Position B₂:

$$W_{B2} = W_{B1} \times e^{i \cdot 0} = (1/\sqrt{2}) \times e^{i \cdot (-\pi/2)}$$

Transmitted Light Power at Position B₂:

$$P_{B2} = |W_{B2}|^2 = 1/2$$

Wave Complex Amplitude at Position A₃:

$$\begin{aligned} 15 \quad W_{A3} &= (1/\sqrt{2})W_{A2} + (1/\sqrt{2})W_{B2} \times e^{i \cdot (-\pi/2)} \\ &= 1/2 + (1/2) \times e^{i \cdot (-\pi)} = 1/2(1-1) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Output Light Power at Position A₃:

$$20 \quad P_{A3} = |W_{A3}|^2 = 0, \text{ which means that the power of output light is 0 and no light is emitted at position A}_3.$$

Wave Complex Amplitude at Position B₃:

$$\begin{aligned} W_{B3} &= (1/\sqrt{2})W_{B2} + (1/\sqrt{2})W_{A2} \times e^{i \cdot (-\pi/2)} \\ &= (1/2) \times e^{i \cdot (-\pi/2)} + (1/2) \times e^{i \cdot (-\pi/2)} \\ &= e^{i \cdot (-\pi/2)} \end{aligned}$$

25 Output Light Power at Position B₃:

$$P_{B3} = |W_{B3}|^2 = 1, \text{ which means that the power of output light is 1.}$$

When a voltage is applied to the thin-film heater 15,

both of the two optical waveguide arms a and b are heated by the thin-film heater 15 and the temperature thereof increases. At this time, since the refractive index temperature coefficients of the two optical waveguide arms a and b have opposite signs as described above, the difference between the optical path lengths of the two optical waveguide arms a and b is larger than that in the known MZI optical switch in which the optical waveguides are composed of the same material, and the phase of the transmitted light can be shifted by π at a lower temperature. Accordingly, if, for example, light R with a wavelength of $1.55 \mu\text{m}$ is input to the first input port 22a, it is output from the first output port 22c.

The powers P_{A0} to P_{A3} and P_{B0} to P_{B3} and the wave complex amplitudes W_{A0} to W_{A3} and W_{B0} to W_{B3} of the light R at positions A_0 to A_3 and B_0 to B_3 , respectively, are shown below. The normal transmission phase shift is not included in the calculations. In this case, the coupling ratios of the 3-dB directional couplers 13a and 13b are both 0.5.

In this example, the case in which the optical waveguide arms a and b are heated until $\Delta\phi_{A,B} = \Delta\phi_B - \Delta\phi_A = \pi$ ($\Delta\phi_A$ is the phase difference of light which passes through the optical waveguide arm a being heated and $\Delta\phi_B$ is the phase difference of light which passes through the optical waveguide arm b being heated) is satisfied is considered. In addition, $L_A = L_B = L$ (L_A is the physical length of a portion of the optical waveguide arm a which is covered by the thin-film heater 15, and L_B is the physical length of a portion of the optical

waveguide arm b which is covered by the thin-film heater 15) and $N_A \neq N_B$ (N_A is the refractive index of the optical waveguide A and N_B is the refractive index of the optical waveguide B) are satisfied.

5 Wave Complex Amplitude at Position A_0 :

$$W_{A0} = 1.0 \times e^{i \cdot 0} = 1$$

Incident Light Power at Position A_0 :

$$P_{A0} = |W_{A0}|^2 = 1$$

Wave Complex Amplitude at Position B_0 :

10 $W_{B0} = 0$, which means no light enters.

Incident Light Power at Position B_0 :

$$P_{B0} = |W_{B0}|^2 = 0$$

Wave Complex Amplitude at Position A_1 :

$$W_{A1} = (1/\sqrt{2}) W_{A0} = (1/\sqrt{2})$$

15 Transmitted Light Power at Position A_1 :

$$P_{A1} = |W_{A1}|^2 = 1/2 \text{ (when 3-dB couplers are used)}$$

Wave Complex Amplitude at Position B_1 :

$$W_{B1} = (1/\sqrt{2}) W_{A0} \times e^{i \cdot (-\pi/2)} = (1/\sqrt{2}) \times e^{i \cdot (-\pi/2)}$$

Transmitted Light Power at Position B_1 :

20 $P_{B1} = |W_{B1}|^2 = 1/2$

Wave Complex Amplitude at Position A_2 :

$$\begin{aligned} W_{A2} &= W_{A1} \times e^{i \cdot (\Delta\phi_A)} \\ &= (1/\sqrt{2}) \times e^{i \cdot (\Delta\phi_A)} \end{aligned}$$

Transmitted Light Power at Position A_2 :

25 $P_{A2} = |W_{A2}|^2 = 1/2$

Wave Complex Amplitude at Position B_2 :

$$\begin{aligned} W_{B2} &= W_{B1} \times e^{i \cdot (\Delta\phi_B)} \\ &= (1/\sqrt{2}) \times e^{i \cdot ((-\pi/2) + \Delta\phi_B)} \end{aligned}$$

Transmitted Light Power at Position B₂:

$$P_{B2} = |W_{B2}|^2 = 1/2$$

Wave Complex Amplitude at Position A₃:

$$\begin{aligned} W_{A3} &= (1/\sqrt{2})W_{A2} + (1/\sqrt{2})W_{B2}e^{i \cdot (-\pi/2)} \\ 5 \quad &= (1/2)e^{i \cdot (\Delta\phi_A)} + (1/2)e^{i \cdot (-\pi + \Delta\phi_B)} \\ &= (1/2)e^{i \cdot (\Delta\phi_A)} \times \{1 + e^{i \cdot (-\pi + \Delta\phi_B - \Delta\phi_A)}\} \end{aligned}$$

Since $\Delta\phi_B - \Delta\phi_A = \pi$, as described above,

$$\begin{aligned} W_{A3} &= (1/2)e^{i \cdot (\Delta\phi_A)} \times \{1 + e^{i \cdot (-\pi + \pi)}\} \\ &= e^{i \cdot (\Delta\phi_A)} \end{aligned}$$

10 Output Light Power at Position A₃:

$P_{A3} = |W_{A3}|^2 = 1$, which means that the power of output light is 1.

Wave Complex Amplitude at Position B₃:

$$\begin{aligned} W_{B3} &= (1/\sqrt{2})W_{B2} + (1/\sqrt{2})W_{A2}e^{i \cdot (-\pi/2)} \\ 15 \quad &= (1/2)e^{i \cdot ((-\pi/2) + \Delta\phi_B)} + (1/2)e^{i \cdot ((-\pi/2) + \Delta\phi_A)} \\ &= (1/2)e^{i \cdot ((-\pi/2) + \Delta\phi_A)} \times (e^{i \cdot (-\pi + \Delta\phi_B - \Delta\phi_A)} + 1) \end{aligned}$$

Since $\Delta\phi_B - \Delta\phi_A = \pi$, as described above,

$$\begin{aligned} W_{B3} &= (1/2)e^{i \cdot ((-\pi/2) + \Delta\phi_A)} \times (e^{i\pi} + 1) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

20 Output Light Power at Position B₃:

$P_{B3} = |W_{B3}|^2 = 0$, which means that the power of output light is 0 and no light is emitted at position B₃.

When ϕ_A is the phase difference of light which passes through the optical waveguide arm a and ϕ_B is the phase difference of light which passes through the optical waveguide arm b, ϕ_A and ϕ_B are calculated as follows:

$$\phi_A = (2\pi L/\lambda)N_A \quad \dots (3-A)$$

where L is the physical length of a portion of the optical

waveguide arm a which is covered by the thin-film heater 15
and N_A is the refractive index of the optical waveguide A.

$$\phi_B = (2\pi L/\lambda)N_B \quad \dots (3-B)$$

where L is the physical length of a portion of the optical
5 waveguide arm b which is covered by the thin-film heater 15
and N_B is the refractive index of the optical waveguide B.

In addition, $\Delta\phi_A$ and $\Delta\phi_B$ are calculated as follows:

$$\Delta\phi_A = (2\pi L/\lambda)(\partial N/\partial T)_A \Delta T \quad \dots (3-1)$$

where L is the physical length of a portion of the optical
10 waveguide arm a which is covered by the thin-film heater 15,
 λ is the wavelength of incident light, and ΔT is the
temperature change.

$$\Delta\phi_B = (2\pi L/\lambda)(\partial N/\partial T)_B \Delta T \quad \dots (3-2)$$

where L is the physical length of a portion of the optical
15 waveguide arm b which is covered by the thin-film heater 15,
 λ is the wavelength of incident light, and ΔT is the
temperature change.

In addition, $\Delta\phi_{A,B}$ is calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta\phi_{A,B} &= (2\pi/\lambda)\{(\partial/\partial T)(LN_B) - (\partial/\partial T)(LN_A)\}\Delta T \\ 20 \quad &= (2\pi/\lambda)\{(\partial L/\partial T)N_B + L(\partial N_B/\partial T) - (\partial L/\partial T)N_A \\ &\quad + L|\partial N_A/\partial T|\}\Delta T \\ &= (2\pi/\lambda)[L\{|\partial N_A/\partial T| + (\partial N_B/\partial T)\} + (N_B - N_A)(\partial L/\partial T)]\Delta T \\ &\approx (2\pi/\lambda)[L\{|\partial N_A/\partial T| + (\partial N_B/\partial T)\}] \quad \dots (3-C) \end{aligned}$$

In the MZI optical switch according to the present
25 embodiment, the refractive index temperature coefficients of
the two optical waveguides A and B have opposite signs.
Therefore, the difference between the optical path lengths of
the two optical waveguide arms and the phase shift of the

transmitted light obtained when the optical waveguide arms are heated are larger than those obtained in the known MZI optical switch, which includes two optical waveguides composed of the same material (in other words, two optical
5 waveguides whose refractive index temperature coefficients are the same), if the same temperature change is caused.

In addition, in the MZI optical switch according to the present embodiment, the phase of the transmitted light can be shifted by the amount required to achieve switching at a
10 lower temperature compared to the known MZI optical switch in which the two optical waveguides are composed of the same material. Thus, the power consumption and the time required to increase the temperature are reduced, and the switching time is reduced accordingly.

15 In the known MZI optical switch in which the two optical waveguides are composed of the same material, if the phase of the transmitted light must be shifted by π to achieve switching, the temperature change $(\Delta T)_\pi$ required for shifting the phase by π is calculated as follows:

20
$$(\Delta T)_\pi = \lambda / [2L(\partial N / \partial T)] \quad \dots (4)$$

where L is the physical length of portions of the optical waveguide arms which are covered by the thin-film heater 15, and λ is the wavelength of incident light. In the known MZI optical switch, the physical lengths of the optical waveguide
25 arms and the refractive indices satisfy $L_A = L_B = L$ and $N_A = N_B$.

In comparison, in the MZI optical switch according to the present embodiment, if the phase of the transmitted light

must be shifted by π to achieve switching, the temperature change $(\Delta T)_\pi$ required for shifting the phase by π ($\Delta\phi_B - \Delta\phi_A = \pi$) is calculated as follows:

$$(\Delta T)_\pi = \lambda / [2L\{(\partial N / \partial T)_B + |(\partial N / \partial T)_A|\}] \quad \dots (5)$$

5 where L is the physical length of portions of the optical waveguide arms a and b which are covered by the thin-film heater 15, and λ is the wavelength of incident light.

The denominator of the right side of Equation (5) is larger than that of the right side of Equation (4), and
10 therefore $(\Delta T)_\pi$ of the MZI optical switch according to the present embodiment is smaller than that of the known MZI optical switch.

In the MZI optical switch according to the present embodiment, both of the two optical waveguide arms a and b
15 are heated. Accordingly, compared to the case in which only one of the optical waveguide arms a and b is heated, the difference between the optical path lengths of the two optical waveguide arms a and b increases, and the phase shift of the transmitted light increases accordingly. Therefore,
20 compared to the case in which only one of the optical waveguide arms a and b is heated, the phase of the transmitted light can be shifted by the amount required to achieve switching at a lower temperature. As a result, the required temperature increase can be achieved in a shorter
25 time and the switching time is reduced.

In addition, since both of the two optical waveguide arms a and b are heated in the MZI optical switch according to the present embodiment, it is not necessary to provide a

thermal insulator between the two optical waveguide arms a and b, and the structure and the manufacturing processes are simple. In addition, the two optical waveguide arms a and b can be arranged near each other, and therefore the bending
5 angle can be reduced. Accordingly, the optical loss and the size of the MZI optical switch can be reduced.

In addition, in the MZI optical switch according to the present embodiment, the two optical waveguides A and B are simply composed of materials whose refractive index
10 temperature coefficients have opposite signs. Accordingly, compared to the known MZI optical switch in which the grooves filed with an organic material are formed along the optical waveguide arms, the structure and the manufacturing processes are simpler.

15 In the above-described embodiment, the thin-film heater 15 heats both of the optical waveguide arms a and b. However, a thin-film heater which heats only one of the two optical waveguide arms may also be provided in place of the thin-film heater 15. For example, a thin-film heater which heats only
20 the optical waveguide arm a (hereinafter called a thin-film heater according to a modification) may also be provided. In such a case, the thin-film heater according to the modification is provided above the optical waveguide arm a with the upper clad layer 3b interposed therebetween, and no
25 thin-film heater is provided above the optical waveguide arm b.

An MZI optical switch which is similar to the MZI optical switch of the first embodiment except for having the

thin-film heater according to the modification will be described below with reference to Fig. 1.

When no voltage is applied to the thin-film heater according to the modification, the MZI optical switch
5 functions similarly to the MZI optical switch according to the first embodiment. Accordingly, when, for example, light R with a wavelength of $1.55\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ is input to the first input port 22a, it is output from the second output port 22d.

When a voltage is applied to the thin-film heater
10 according to the modification, the optical waveguide arm a is heated and the temperature thereof increases. At this time, since the refractive index temperature coefficients of the two optical waveguide arms a and b have opposite signs as described above, the difference between the optical path
15 lengths of the two optical waveguide arms a and b is larger than that in the known MZI optical switch in which the optical waveguides are composed of the same material (not as large as that in the case in which both of the optical waveguide arms a and b are heated), and the phase of the
20 transmitted light can be shifted by π at a lower temperature. Accordingly, if, for example, light R with a wavelength of $1.55\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ is input to the first input port 22a, it is output from the first output port 22c.

The powers P_{A0} to P_{A3} and P_{B0} to P_{B3} and the wave complex
25 amplitudes W_{A0} to W_{A3} and W_{B0} to W_{B3} of the light R at positions A_0 to A_3 and B_0 to B_3 , respectively, are shown below. The normal transmission phase shift is not included in the calculations. In this case, the coupling ratios of the 3-dB

directional couplers 13a and 13b are both 0.5.

In this example, the case in which the optical waveguide arm a is heated until $\Delta\phi_A = -\pi$ ($\Delta\phi_A$ is the phase difference of light which passes through the optical waveguide arm a being heated) is satisfied is considered. In addition, $\Delta\phi_A < 0$ is satisfied.

Wave Complex Amplitude at Position A_0 :

$$W_{A0} = 1.0 \times e^{i \cdot 0} = 1$$

Incident Light Power at Position A_0 :

$$10 \quad P_{A0} = |W_{A0}|^2 = 1$$

Wave Complex Amplitude at Position B_0 :

$$W_{B0} = 0, \text{ which means no light enters.}$$

Incident Light Power at Position B_0 :

$$P_{B0} = |W_{B0}|^2 = 0$$

15 Wave Complex Amplitude at Position A_1 :

$$W_{A1} = (1/\sqrt{2}) W_{A0} = (1/\sqrt{2})$$

Transmitted Light Power at Position A_1 :

$$P_{A1} = |W_{A1}|^2 = 1/2 \text{ (when 3-dB couplers are used)}$$

Wave Complex Amplitude at Position B_1 :

$$20 \quad W_{B1} = (1/\sqrt{2}) W_{A0} \times e^{i \cdot (-\pi/2)} = (1/\sqrt{2}) \times e^{i \cdot (-\pi/2)}$$

Transmitted Light Power at Position B_1 :

$$P_{B1} = |W_{B1}|^2 = 1/2$$

Wave Complex Amplitude at Position A_2 :

$$W_{A2} = W_{A1} \times e^{i \cdot (\Delta\phi_A)} = (1/\sqrt{2}) \times e^{i \cdot (\Delta\phi_A)}$$

25 Transmitted Light Power at Position A_2 :

$$P_{A2} = |W_{A2}|^2 = 1/2$$

Wave Complex Amplitude at Position B_2 :

$$W_{B2} = W_{B1} \times e^{i \cdot (\Delta\phi_B)}$$

Since $\Delta\phi_B = 0$,

$$W_{B2} = W_{B1} = (1/\sqrt{2}) \times e^{i \cdot (-\pi/2)}$$

Transmitted Light Power at Position B_2 :

$$P_{B2} = |W_{B2}|^2 = 1/2$$

5 Wave Complex Amplitude at Position A_3 :

$$\begin{aligned} W_{A3} &= (1/\sqrt{2}) W_{A2} + (1/\sqrt{2}) W_{B2} \times e^{i \cdot (-\pi/2)} \\ &= (1/2) \times e^{i \cdot (\Delta\phi_A)} + (1/2) \times e^{i \cdot (-\pi)} \end{aligned}$$

Since $\Delta\phi_A = -\pi$, as described above,

$$W_{A3} = (1/2) \times e^{i \cdot \pi} + (1/2) \times e^{i \cdot (-\pi)} = -1$$

10 Output Light Power at Position A_3 :

$P_{A3} = |W_{A3}|^2 = 1$, which means that the power of output light is 1.

Wave Complex Amplitude at Position B_3 :

$$\begin{aligned} W_{B3} &= (1/\sqrt{2}) W_{B2} + (1/\sqrt{2}) W_{A2} \times e^{i \cdot (-\pi/2)} \\ 15 \quad &= (1/2) \times e^{i \cdot (-\pi/2)} + (1/2) \times e^{i \cdot \{(-\pi/2) + \Delta\phi_A\}} \\ &= (1/2) \times e^{i \cdot (-\pi/2)} \times (1 + e^{i \cdot \Delta\phi_A}) \end{aligned}$$

Since $\Delta\phi_A = -\pi$, as described above,

$$W_{B3} = (1/2) \times e^{i \cdot (-\pi/2)} \times (1 - 1) = 0$$

Output Light Power at Position B_3 :

20 $P_{B3} = |W_{B3}|^2 = 0$, which means that the power of output light is 0 and no light is emitted at position B_3 .

(Second Embodiment)

Fig. 4 is a schematic plan view showing the construction of an MZI optical switch according to a second embodiment of
25 the present invention.

The MZI optical switch according to the second embodiment differs from the MZI optical switch according to the first embodiment shown in Figs. 1 to 3 in that the

lengths of two optical waveguides A and B' are different from each other and are set such that the effective optical path lengths of the optical waveguides A and B' for incident light R with a predetermined wavelength are the same in the region
5 between directional couplers 13a and 13b. More specifically, the physical length of an optical waveguide arm b' of the optical waveguide B' is longer than that of an optical waveguide arm a of the optical waveguide A such that the effective optical path lengths of the optical waveguides A
10 and B' for the incident light R with the predetermined wavelength are the same in the region between the directional couplers 13a and 13b.

Also in the present embodiment, the optical waveguide A is composed of a material similar to that used in the first
15 embodiment which has a negative refractive index temperature coefficient, and the optical waveguide B' is composed of a material similar to that used in the first embodiment which has a positive refractive index temperature coefficient.

The reason why the MZI optical switch is constructed as
20 above will be described below.

In the MZI optical switch shown in Figs. 1 to 3, the refractive index temperature coefficients of the two optical waveguides A and B have opposite signs, and therefore there may be a case in which the transmission coefficients of the
25 two optical waveguides A and B are different from each other by a large amount. In such a case, if the effective optical wavelengths of the optical waveguide arms a and b are different from each other, the signal light (incident light)

cannot travel through the optical waveguide arms a and b in a similar manner and switching offset occurs.

In the MZI optical switch shown in Fig. 1, if the power of light input to the first input port 22a is 1, the energy output ratio at the first output port 22c is calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} |W_{A3}/W_{A0}|^2 = & \{ \cos^2(ql) - \sin^2(ql)/q^2 (\delta^2 + \kappa^2 \cos(\Delta\phi')) \}^2 \\ & + (\sin^2(ql)/q^2) (2\delta \cos(ql) \\ & - (\kappa^2/q) \sin(ql) \sin(\Delta\phi'))^2 \quad \dots (6) \end{aligned}$$

where W_{A0} is the incident amplitude of the light at the first input port 22a, W_{A3} is the output amplitude of the light at the first output port 22c, q is the effective coupling coefficient, l is the coupling length of the 3-dB directional couplers 13a and 13b, $\Delta\phi'$ is the effective phase change, κ is the coupling coefficient, and δ is one-half of the difference between the transmission coefficients of the two optical waveguides.

If the power of light input to the first input port 22a is 1 and the sum of the energy output ratio at the first output port 22c and that at the second output port 22d is 1, the energy output ratio at the second output port 22d is calculated as follows:

$$|W_{B3}/W_{A0}|^2 = 1 - |W_{A3}/W_{A0}|^2 \quad \dots (7)$$

where W_{B3} is the output amplitude at the second output port 22d.

In addition, δ is calculated as follows:

$$\delta = (\beta_B - \beta_A)/2 \quad \dots (8)$$

where β_A is the transmission coefficient of the optical

waveguide A and β_B is the transmission coefficient of the optical waveguide B.

If the transmission coefficients of the optical waveguides A and B are different as above, the actual
5 coupling coefficient (effective coupling coefficient) q is different from the coupling coefficient κ , and therefore the actual phase change (effective phase change) $\Delta\phi'$ obtained when the optical waveguide arms a and b are heated is also different from $\Delta\phi$.

10 The effective coupling coefficient q can be obtained as follows:

$$q^2 = \kappa^2 + \delta^2 \quad \dots (9)$$

and the effective phase change $\Delta\phi'$ can be obtained as follows:

15 $\Delta\phi' = \Delta\phi - 2\delta(L - l) \quad \dots (10)$

where $\Delta\phi$ is the phase difference obtained when the optical waveguides A and B are composed of the same material, L is the physical length of portions of the optical waveguide arms which are covered by the thin-film heater 15, and l is the
20 coupling length of the 3-dB directional couplers 13a and 13b.

In the present embodiment, the physical length of the optical waveguide arm b' of the optical waveguide B' is set longer than that of the optical waveguide arm a of the optical waveguide A such that the effective optical path
25 lengths of the optical waveguides A and B' for the incident light R with the predetermined wavelength are the same in the region between the directional couplers 13a and 13b. The relationship between the physical lengths of the optical

waveguide arms a and b' is expressed as follows:

$$L_B = L_A + \Delta L \quad \dots (11)$$

where L_A is the physical length of a portion of the optical waveguide arm a which is covered by the thin-film heater 15,

5 L_B is the physical length of a portion of the optical waveguide arm b' which is covered by the thin-film heater 15, and ΔL is the difference between L_B and L_A .

The switching offset can be prevented by adjusting ΔL as follows:

10
$$\Delta L = (1 - \beta_A/\beta_B)(L_A - l + c/(2\kappa)) \quad \dots (12)$$

Since Equation (11) is satisfied, Equation (10) is rewritten as follows:

$$\Delta\phi' = \Delta\phi - 2\delta(L_A - l) + \beta_B \cdot \Delta L \quad \dots (10-2)$$

where l is the coupling length of the 3-dB directional
15 couplers 13a and 13b. Accordingly, the following equation is obtained from Equations (10-2) and (12):

$$\Delta\phi' = \Delta\phi + c(\delta/\kappa) \quad \dots (13)$$

where c is the fitting parameter, and is determined as $c \approx$
1.5 when the offset is zero by numerical calculation (when
20 $\delta/\kappa = 0.5$).

Since the transmission coefficient β_A and β_B are different from each other unlike normal optical waveguides, a phase difference occurs even when the physical lengths are the same, and this leads to the offset. Accordingly, in
25 order to prevent the offset, the physical lengths are adjusted as in Equation (12).

In the MZI optical switch according to the present embodiment, the physical length of the optical waveguide arm

b' is set longer than that of the optical waveguide arm a in accordance with the difference between the transmission coefficients of the two optical waveguides A and B' such that the effective optical path lengths of the optical waveguides A and B' for the incident light R with the predetermined wavelength between are the same in the region between the directional couplers 13a and 13b. Accordingly, the switching offset can be prevented.

(Examples)

10 MZI optical switches having a construction similar to that of the MZI optical switch of the first embodiment shown in Figs. 1 and 3 were manufactured, and δ/κ of the manufactured MZI optical switches ranged from 0.01 to 0.5. The parameters of 3-dB directional couplers used in the MZI optical switches satisfied $q_1 = \pi/4$, where q is the effective coupling coefficient, l is the coupling length of the directional couplers, and π is the phase shift. The extinction ratio of the manufactured MZI optical switches was determined by inputting light with a wavelength of $1.55 \mu\text{m}$ to the first input port 22a, measuring the power of light output from the first output port 22c, and converting the phase shift into an electrode voltage. The results are shown in Figs. 5 to 8.

Fig. 5 is a graph showing the relationship between the phase shift (rad) and the relative output light intensity (dB) in an MZI optical switch in which $\delta/\kappa = 0.01$.

Fig. 6 is a graph showing the relationship between the phase shift (rad) and the relative output light intensity

(dB) in an MZI optical switch in which $\delta/\kappa = 0.1$.

Fig. 7 is a graph showing the relationship between the phase shift (rad) and the relative output light intensity (dB) in an MZI optical switch in which $\delta/\kappa = 0.2$.

5 Fig. 8 is a graph showing the relationship between the phase shift (rad) and the relative output light intensity (dB) in an MZI optical switch in which $\delta/\kappa = 0.5$.

As is clear from Figs. 5 to 8, the extinction ratio of the MZI optical switch in which $\delta/\kappa = 0.5$ was only 14 dB, 10 whereas the extinction ratios of the MZI optical switches in which $\delta/\kappa \leq 0.2$ were 28 dB or more. In particular, the extinction ratios of the MZI optical switches in which $\delta/\kappa \leq 0.1$ were 40 dB or more. Accordingly, $\delta/\kappa \leq 0.1$ is preferably satisfied for obtaining an extinction ratio of 30 dB or more, 15 which is preferable in terms of practicability.

As described above, according to the MZI optical switch of the present invention, the refractive index temperature coefficients of the two optical waveguides have opposite signs. Thus, the present invention provides an MZI optical 20 switch with a simple structure, low power consumption, and short switching time.

(Third Embodiment)

Fig. 9 is a schematic plan view showing the construction of an MZI temperature sensor according to a third embodiment 25 of the present invention. In addition, Fig. 10 is a sectional view of Fig. 9 cut along line X-X, and Fig. 11 is a sectional view of Fig. 9 cut along line XI-XI.

As shown in Figs. 9 to 11, an MZI temperature sensor

according to the present embodiment includes a lower clad layer 3a laminated on a substrate 2 composed of silicon or the like; two optical waveguides A and B formed on the surface of the lower clad layer 3a; and an upper clad layer 3b laminated so as to cover the two optical waveguides A and B and the lower clad layer 3a.

The lower and upper clad layers 3a and 3b are composed of, for example, SiO_2 , and the refractive index of the material of the lower and upper clad layers 3a and 3b is lower than that of the material of the optical waveguides A and B. In addition, the absolute value of the refractive index temperature coefficient of the material of the lower and upper clad layers 3a and 3b is also lower than that of the material of the optical waveguides A and B.

The two optical waveguides A and B on the surface of the lower clad layer 3a are in the vicinity of each other at two locations so that two 3-dB directional couplers 13a and 13b are provided, and include their respective optical waveguide arms a and b which each is placed between the two 3-dB directional couplers 13a and 13b.

The refractive index temperature coefficients of the two optical waveguides A and B have opposite signs. In the present embodiment, the optical waveguide A is composed of a material which satisfies Expression (21) shown below, that is, a material having a negative refractive index temperature coefficient. For example, the optical waveguide A is composed of one of TiO_2 , PbMoO_4 , and Ta_2O_5 .

In addition, the optical waveguide B is composed of a

material which satisfies Expression (22) shown below, that is, a material having a positive refractive index temperature coefficient. For example, the optical waveguide B is composed of one of LiNbO_3 , PLZT, and SiO_xN_y . The refractive index of SiO_xN_y is about 1.48 to 1.9 (the refractive index increases as y increases (as the amount of N increases)).

For the above-described reasons, preferably, the optical waveguide A is composed of TiO_2 and the optical waveguide B is composed of PLZT.

$$(\partial N / \partial T)_A < 0 \quad \dots (21)$$

$$(\partial N / \partial T)_B > 0 \quad \dots (22)$$

where N is the refractive index of the optical waveguides A and B and T is the temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$).

In the above-mentioned materials of which the optical waveguides A and B may be composed, the refractive index temperature coefficient of TiO_2 is $-7 \times 10^{-5} \text{ } ^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$, that of PbMoO_4 is $-4 \times 10^{-5} \text{ } ^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$, that of Ta_2O_5 is $-1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ } ^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$, that of LiNbO_3 is $4.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ } ^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$, that of PLZT is $10 \times 10^{-5} \text{ } ^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$, and that of SiO_xN_y is $1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ } ^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$.

The two optical waveguides A and B have the same physical length, and the two optical waveguide arms a and b also have the same physical length.

In the MZI temperature sensor according to the present embodiment, $\delta / \kappa \leq 0.2$ (δ is $(\beta_B - \beta_A) / 2$ and κ is the coupling coefficient, β_A and β_B being the transmission coefficients of the optical waveguides A and B, respectively) is preferably satisfied in view of increasing the extinction ratio and obtaining the output more accurately. In such a case, the

temperature resolution can be increased when analog processing of the temperature change is performed. More preferably, $\delta/\kappa \leq 0.1$ is satisfied, and an extinction ratio of 30 dB or more can be obtained in such a case. The relationship defined by $\delta/\kappa \leq 0.2$ can be satisfied by reducing δ or increasing κ . δ can be reduced by changing the cross sectional shapes of the optical waveguides A and B, and κ can be increased by reducing the distance between the optical waveguides A and B in the directional couplers 13a and 13b.

Light with a wavelength of, for example, $1.3 \mu\text{m}$ or $1.55 \mu\text{m}$, is caused to enter the optical waveguides of the above-described MZI temperature sensor.

Next, the operation of the MZI temperature sensor according to the present embodiment will be described below with reference to Fig. 9. In Fig. 9, reference symbols A_0 to A_3 and B_0 to B_3 denote positions in the MZI temperature sensor.

More specifically, A_0 denotes a position of a first input port 22a provided on one end of the optical waveguide A (position at which light enters the optical waveguide A), A_1 denotes a position on the optical waveguide A immediately behind the 3-dB directional coupler 13a which is near the first input port 22a, A_2 denotes a position on the optical waveguide A immediately in front of the 3-dB directional coupler 13b which is near the other end of the optical waveguide A, and A_3 denotes a position of a first output port 22c provided on the other end of the optical waveguide A.

In addition, B_0 denotes a position of a second input port 22b provided on one end of the optical waveguide B (position at which light enters the optical waveguide B), B_1 denotes a position on the optical waveguide B immediately behind the 3-dB directional coupler 13a which is near the second input port 22b, B_2 denotes a position on the optical waveguide B immediately in front of the 3-dB directional coupler 13b which is near the other end of the optical waveguide B, and B_3 denotes a position of a second output port 22d provided on the other end of the optical waveguide B.

When, for example, light R with a wavelength of $1.55 \mu\text{m}$ is input to the first input port 22a while there is no temperature change (or before a temperature change occurs), it is output from the second output port 22d. The incident light powers, the output light powers, and the phase shifts (or the wave complex amplitudes) at positions A_0 to A_3 and B_0 to B_3 are shown below. In this case, the coupling ratios of the 3-dB directional couplers 13a and 13b are both 0.5.

Incident Light Power at Position A_0 : 1
 Wave Complex Amplitude at Position A_1 : $(1/\sqrt{2}) \times e^{i \cdot 0}$
 Wave Complex Amplitude at Position A_2 : $(1/\sqrt{2}) \times e^{i \cdot 0}$
 Output Light Power at Position A_3 : 0 (this is obtained from $(1/\sqrt{2}) \times (1/\sqrt{2}) \times e^{i \cdot 0} + (1/\sqrt{2}) \times (1/\sqrt{2}) \times e^{i \cdot (-\pi/2)} = 0$)

Incident Light Power at Position B_0 : 0
 Wave Complex Amplitude at Position B_1 : $(1/\sqrt{2}) \times e^{i \cdot (-\pi/2)}$
 Wave Complex Amplitude at Position B_2 : $(1/\sqrt{2}) \times e^{i \cdot (-\pi/2)}$
 Output Light Power at Position B_3 : 1 (this is obtained from $|W_{B3}|^2 = 1$, which is derived from $(1/\sqrt{2}) \times (1/\sqrt{2}) \times e^{i \cdot (-\pi/2)} +$

$$(1/\sqrt{2}) \times (1/\sqrt{2}) \times e^{i \cdot (-\pi/2)}$$

When there is a temperature change, the temperature increases at both of the two optical waveguide arms a and b. At this time, since the refractive index temperature coefficients of the two optical waveguide arms a and b have opposite signs as described above, the difference between the optical path lengths of the two optical waveguide arms a and b is larger than that in the known MZI temperature sensor in which the optical waveguides are composed of the same material, and a phase shift of π , which is required for the temperature detection, can be obtained even when the temperature change is small (even when the temperature is low). Accordingly, if, for example, light R with a wavelength of 1.55 μm is input to the first input port 22a, it is output from the first output port 22c. The power of the output light varies periodically with respect to the temperature, and since the temperature and the output light power are in one-to-one correspondence in each period, the temperature can be determined on the basis of the light intensity.

The incident light powers, the output light powers, and the phase shifts (or the wave complex amplitudes) at positions A_0 to A_3 and B_0 to B_3 are shown below.

In this example, the case in which the temperature of the optical waveguide arms a and b is increased until $\Delta\phi_{A,B} = \Delta\phi_B - \Delta\phi_A = \pi$ ($\Delta\phi_A$ is the phase difference of light which passes through the optical waveguide arm a being heated and $\Delta\phi_B$ is the phase difference of light which passes through the

optical waveguide arm b being heated) is satisfied is considered. In addition, $L_A = L_B = L$ (L_A is the physical length of the optical waveguide arm a and L_B is the physical length of the optical waveguide arm b), $N_A \neq N_B$ (N_A is the refractive index of the optical waveguide A and N_B is the refractive index of the optical waveguide B), $\Delta\phi_A < 0$, and $\Delta\phi_B > 0$ are satisfied.

Incident Light Power at Position A_0 : 1

Wave Complex Amplitude at Position A_1 : $(1/\sqrt{2}) \times e^{i \cdot 0}$

10 Wave Complex Amplitude at Position A_2 : $(1/\sqrt{2}) \times e^{i \cdot \Delta\phi_A}$

Output Light Power at Position A_3 : 1 (this is obtained from $|W_{A3}|^2 = 1$, which is derived by substituting $\Delta\phi_{A,B} = \Delta\phi_B - \Delta\phi_A = \pi$ into $(1/\sqrt{2}) \times (1/\sqrt{2}) \times e^{i \cdot \Delta\phi_A} + (1/\sqrt{2}) \times (1/\sqrt{2}) \times e^{i \cdot (-\pi + \Delta\phi_B)}$, where $\Delta\phi_A$ means $\Delta\phi_A$ and $\Delta\phi_B$ means $\Delta\phi_B$)

15 Incident Light Power at Position B_0 : 0

Wave Complex Amplitude at Position B_1 : $(1/\sqrt{2}) \times e^{i \cdot (-\pi/2)}$

Wave Complex Amplitude at Position B_2 :

$$(1/\sqrt{2}) \times e^{i \cdot ((-\pi/2) + \Delta\phi_B)}$$

20 Output Light Power at Position B_3 : 0 (this is obtained from $|W_{B3}|^2 = 0$, which is derived by substituting $\Delta\phi_{A,B} = \Delta\phi_B - \Delta\phi_A = \pi$ into $(1/\sqrt{2}) \times (1/\sqrt{2}) \times e^{i \cdot (\Delta\phi_A - \pi/2)} + (1/\sqrt{2}) \times (1/\sqrt{2}) \times e^{i \cdot ((-\pi/2) + \Delta\phi_B)}$, where $\Delta\phi_A$ means $\Delta\phi_A$ and $\Delta\phi_B$ means $\Delta\phi_B$)

When ϕ_A is the phase difference of light which passes through the optical waveguide arm a and ϕ_B is the phase difference of light which passes through the optical waveguide arm b, ϕ_A and ϕ_B are calculated as follows:

ϕ_A and ϕ_B are calculated as follows:

$$\phi_A = (2\pi L/\lambda)N_A \quad \dots (23-A)$$

where L is the physical length of the optical waveguide arm a and N_A is the refractive index of the optical waveguide A.

$$\phi_B = (2\pi L/\lambda)N_B \quad \dots (23-B)$$

5 where L is the physical length the optical waveguide arm b and N_B is the refractive index of the optical waveguide B.

In addition, $\Delta\phi_A$ and $\Delta\phi_B$ are calculated as follows:

$$\Delta\phi_A = (2\pi L/\lambda)(\partial N/\partial T)_A \Delta T \quad \dots (23-1)$$

where L is the physical length of the optical waveguide arm a,
10 λ is the wavelength of incident light, and ΔT is the temperature change.

$$\Delta\phi_B = (2\pi L/\lambda)(\partial N/\partial T)_B \Delta T \quad \dots (23-2)$$

where L is the physical length of the optical waveguide arm b,
 λ is the wavelength of incident light, and ΔT is the
15 temperature change.

In addition, $\Delta\phi_{A,B}$ is calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta\phi_{A,B} &= (2\pi/\lambda)\{(\partial/\partial T)(LN_B) - (\partial/\partial T)(LN_A)\}\Delta T \\ &= (2\pi/\lambda)\{(\partial L/\partial T)N_B + L(\partial N_B/\partial T) - (\partial L/\partial T)N_A \\ &\quad + L|\partial N_A/\partial T|\}\Delta T \\ 20 \quad &= (2\pi/\lambda)[L\{|\partial N_A/\partial T| + (\partial N_B/\partial T)\} + (N_B - N_A)(\partial L/\partial T)]\Delta T \\ &\approx (2\pi/\lambda)[L\{|\partial N_A/\partial T| + (\partial N_B/\partial T)\}] \quad \dots (23-C) \end{aligned}$$

In the MZI temperature sensor according to the present embodiment, the refractive index temperature coefficients of the two optical waveguides A and B have opposite signs.
25 Therefore, the difference between the effective optical path lengths of the two optical waveguide arms and the phase shift of the transmitted light obtained when a temperature change occurs are larger than those obtained in the known MZI .

temperature sensor, which includes two optical waveguides composed of the same material (in other words, two optical waveguides whose refractive index temperature coefficients are the same), if the difference between the physical lengths of the two optical wavelengths is the same.

In addition, in the MZI temperature sensor according to the present embodiment, the phase of the transmitted light can be shifted by the amount required to detect the temperature change even when the temperature change is small. Accordingly, the temperature sensitivity is higher than that of the known MZI temperature sensor in which the two optical waveguides are composed of the same material.

In the known MZI temperature sensor in which the two optical waveguides are composed of the same material, if the phase of the transmitted light must be shifted by π to detect the temperature change, the temperature change $(\Delta T)_\pi$ required for shifting the phase by π is calculated as follows:

$$(\Delta T)_\pi = \lambda / [2\{\Delta L(\partial N/\partial T) + N(\partial \Delta L/\partial T)\}] \quad \dots (24)$$

where L is the physical length of the optical waveguide arms and λ is the wavelength of incident light. In the known MZI temperature sensor, the physical lengths of the optical waveguide arms and the refractive indices satisfy the following expressions:

$$L_A < L_B, \quad L_B = L_A + \Delta L, \quad N_A = N_B = N, \quad \text{and} \\ (\partial N/\partial T)_A = (\partial N/\partial T)_B = (\partial N/\partial T)$$

When, for example, the two optical waveguides included in the known MZI temperature sensor are composed of LiNbO_3 (the refractive index $N = 2.2$ and $(\partial N/\partial T) = 4 \times 10^{-5} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$) and

when $\Delta L = 0.01$ cm, $L_A = 5$ cm, $\lambda = 0.633$ μm , and $(\partial\Delta L/\partial T) = 1.6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$, $(\Delta T)_\pi = 42$ $^\circ\text{C}$ is obtained from Equation (24).

In comparison, in the MZI temperature sensor according to the present embodiment, if the phase of the transmitted light must be shifted by π to detect the temperature change, the temperature change $(\Delta T)_\pi$ required for shifting the phase by π is calculated as follows:

$$(\Delta T)_\pi = \lambda / [2L\{(\partial N/\partial T)_B + |(\partial N/\partial T)_A|\}] \quad \dots (25)$$

where L is the physical length of the optical waveguide arms and λ is the wavelength of incident light. Equation (25) corresponds to the case in which $L_A = L_B$ is satisfied, as shown in Fig. 9. The case in which $L_A < L_B$ is satisfied, as shown in Fig. 12, will be describe below in the fourth embodiment.

The denominator of the right side of Equation (25) is larger than that of the right side of Equation (24), and therefore $(\Delta T)_\pi$ of the MZI temperature sensor according to the present embodiment is smaller than that of the known MZI temperature sensor.

When, for example, the optical waveguides A and B included in the MZI temperature sensor according to the present embodiment is composed of TiO_2 (the refractive index is $N_A = 2.2$ and $(\partial N/\partial T)_A = -7 \times 10^{-5} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$) and SiO_xN_y (the refractive index is $N_B = 1.48$ to 1.9 and $(\partial N/\partial T)_B = 1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$), respectively, and when $L = 5$ cm and $\lambda = 0.633$ μm , $(\Delta T)_\pi < 0.1$ $^\circ\text{C}$ is obtained from Equation (25).

Accordingly, the MZI temperature sensor according to the present invention can detect the temperature change at a

lower temperature compared to the known MZI temperature sensor.

In addition, in the MZI temperature sensor according to the present embodiment, the two optical waveguides A and B
5 are simply composed of materials whose refractive index temperature coefficients have opposite signs. Therefore, the structure and the manufacturing processes are simple. Accordingly, the MZI temperature sensor according to the present embodiment is suitable for mass production.

10 In addition, in the MZI temperature sensor according to the present embodiment, the two optical waveguide arms may have the same physical length. Therefore, the two optical waveguide arms may be arranged nearer and the bending angle can be reduced. Accordingly, the optical loss can be reduced
15 and the offset can be prevented. In addition, the size of the MZI temperature sensor can be reduced.

(Fourth Embodiment)

Fig. 12 is a schematic plan view showing the construction of an MZI temperature sensor according to a
20 fourth embodiment of the present invention.

The MZI temperature sensor according to the fourth embodiment differs from the MZI temperature sensor according to the third embodiment shown in Figs. 9 to 11 in that the physical lengths of two optical waveguides A and B' are
25 different from each other. More specifically, the physical length of an optical waveguide arm b' of the optical waveguide B' is longer than that of an optical waveguide arm a of the optical waveguide A.

Also in the present embodiment, the optical waveguide A is composed of a material similar to that used in the third embodiment which has a negative refractive index temperature coefficient, and the optical waveguide B' is composed of a material similar to that used in the third embodiment which has a positive refractive index temperature coefficient.

The relationship between the physical length of the optical waveguide arm a and that of the optical waveguide arm b' is expressed as follows:

$$L_B = L_A + \Delta L \quad \dots (26)$$

where L_A is the physical length of the optical waveguide arm a, L_B is the physical length of the optical waveguide arm b', and ΔL is the difference between L_B and L_A .

In the present embodiment, $\Delta\phi_{A,B}$ is calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta\phi_{A,B} &= (2\pi/\lambda)\{(\partial/\partial T)(L_B N_B) - (\partial/\partial T)(L_A N_A)\}\Delta T \\ &= (2\pi/\lambda)\{(\partial L_B/\partial T)N_B + L_B(\partial N_B/\partial T) \\ &\quad - (\partial L_A/\partial T)N_A + L_A(\partial N_A/\partial T)\}\Delta T \\ &= (2\pi/\lambda)[\{L_B(\partial N_B/\partial T) + L_A(\partial N_A/\partial T)\} \\ &\quad + \{N_B(\partial L_B/\partial T) - N_A(\partial L_A/\partial T)\}]\Delta T \quad \dots (23-D) \end{aligned}$$

In the MZI temperature sensor according to the present embodiment, if the phase of the transmitted light must be shifted by π to detect the temperature change, the temperature change $(\Delta T)_\pi$ required for shifting the phase by π is calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} (\Delta T)_\pi &= \lambda/[2\{L_B(\partial N/\partial T)_B + L_A(\partial N/\partial T)_A\} \\ &\quad + \{N_B(\partial L_B/\partial T) - N_A(\partial L_A/\partial T)\}]\Delta T \quad \dots (27) \end{aligned}$$

where L_A is the physical length of the optical waveguide arm

a, L_B is the physical length of the optical waveguide arm b', and λ is the wavelength of incident light.

The denominator of the right side of Equation (27) is larger than that of the right side of Equation (24), and therefore $(\Delta T)_\pi$ of the MZI temperature sensor according to the present embodiment is smaller than that of the known MZI temperature sensor.

When, for example, the optical waveguide A and B included in the MZI temperature sensor according to the present embodiment is composed of TiO_2 (the refractive index is $N_A = 2.2$ and $(\partial N/\partial T)_A = -7 \times 10^{-5} \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$) and SiO_xN_y (the refractive index is $N_B = 1.48$ to 1.9 and $(\partial N/\partial T)_B = 1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$), respectively, and when $L_A = 5 \text{ cm}$, $L_B = 5.01 \text{ cm}$, $\Delta L = 0.01 \text{ cm}$, and $\lambda = 0.633 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$, $(\Delta T)_\pi < 0.1^\circ\text{C}$ is obtained from Equation (27)

(Examples)

MZI temperature sensors having a construction similar to that of the MZI temperature sensor of the third embodiment shown in Figs. 9 and 11 were manufactured, and δ/κ of the manufactured MZI temperature sensors ranged from 0.01 to 0.5. The parameters of 3-dB directional couplers used in the MZI temperature sensors satisfied $ql = \pi/4$, where q is the effective coupling coefficient, l is the coupling length of the directional couplers, and π is the phase shift. The extinction ratio of the manufactured MZI temperature sensors was determined by inputting light with a wavelength of $1.55 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$ to the first input port 22a, measuring the power of light output from the first output port 22c, and converting the

phase shift into an electrode voltage.

The results are shown in Figs. 13 to 16.

Fig. 13 is a graph showing the relationship between the phase shift (rad) and the relative output light intensity (dB) in an MZI temperature sensor in which $\delta/\kappa = 0.01$.

Fig. 14 is a graph showing the relationship between the phase shift (rad) and the relative output light intensity (dB) in an MZI temperature sensor in which $\delta/\kappa = 0.1$.

Fig. 15 is a graph showing the relationship between the phase shift (rad) and the relative output light intensity (dB) in an MZI temperature sensor in which $\delta/\kappa = 0.2$.

Fig. 16 is a graph showing the relationship between the phase shift (rad) and the relative output light intensity (dB) in an MZI temperature sensor in which $\delta/\kappa = 0.5$.

As is clear from Figs. 13 to 16, the extinction ratio of the MZI temperature sensor in which $\delta/\kappa = 0.5$ was only 14 dB, whereas the extinction ratios of the MZI temperature sensors in which $\delta/\kappa \leq 0.2$ were 28 dB or more. In particular, the extinction ratios of the MZI temperature sensors in which $\delta/\kappa \leq 0.1$ were 40 dB or more. Accordingly, $\delta/\kappa \leq 0.1$ is preferably satisfied for obtaining an extinction ratio of 30 dB or more, which is preferable in terms of practicability.

As described above, according to the MZI temperature sensor of the present invention, the refractive index temperature coefficients of the two optical waveguides have opposite signs. Thus, the present invention provides a high-sensitivity MZI temperature sensor.